124 On the basis of experience during the pretest, the ob-
125 server began the 24-hour period of observation with an unannounced visit in the afternoon, in time to see the preparation for the evening meal. This proved to have several advantages. A householder whose home had been visited at the evening meal, [illegible] who anticipated the observer's return before breakfast, could restrain the dog, if necessary; or the homemaker might postpone washing the rice until the observer arrived to weigh it. Without such cooperation on the part of the homemaker, our records would have been much less complete
[408] than they were. Since few village families had clocks, the time when the homemaker said she would start breakfast was always approximate.

125 Foods were weighed in both the raw and cooked states,
262 and foods given to priests, fed to animals, left over, etc. were weighed so that the actual amount eaten by the family could be calculated. Previously cooked foods included in the survey meals were weighed and raw weights estimated from information obtained in other observations. If possible, snacks were weighed. School children and others who ate snacks away from home were asked to report them to the obser-
128 ver, and weights were estimated. The guides prepared for
262 the observer are included in Appendix C, pp. 110-111. Data were recorded on the schedule, shown in Appendix C, pp. 116-120. and essential information such as the weights of food, after allowing for weight of containers, was later transferred to the shorter form shown in Appendix C, p. 121. As examples some of the data obtained on 3 of the 44 survey days are shown. Examples of notes on procedures in food preparation are included with these records. For examples of notes on the food intake of individuals see Appendix A, p. 97.

Calculation of Nutritive Value of the Diets

Figures from the original records were transferred to the Form for Calculating Raw Weights of Foods Eaten (Appendix C, p. 121), and the edible portion of each raw ingredient consumed was calculated by adjusting the gross amounts according to the use made of the cooked food and the number of family members present. Procedures followed are outlined in Appendix C, pp. 113-115.[1]

Few analyses of Thai foods had been made in Thai laboratories, and most of these were for proximate composition only. Therefore, data from other available sources were used. Since Handbook No. 34 of the United States Department of Agriculture "Composition of Foods Used in Far Eastern Countries" (Leung

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[114] 1. Many of the calculations were checked by Mrs. Mary Barkley Campbell, who made independent use of the data.

125 [412] 50.d. (In your household) is there a pair of scissors of any kind or not?

7.	Yes, scissors	219
8.	No	114

[207] e. (In your household) is there a radio or not?

9.	Yes, radio	47
0.	No	286

[402] f. (In your household) is there a winnowing machine, or not?

X.	Yes, winnowing machine	102
Y.	No	231

[243] [402] g. (In your household) is there a windmill, or not?

1.	Yes, windmill	161
2.	No	172

[805] [405] 51. Do you have a wrist watch, or not?

3.	Yes	79
4.	No	252
—	No Answer	2

[231] a. Here in your household, how many buffaloes do you own?

5.	None	81
6.	One	27
7.	Two	67
8.	Three	61
9.	Four or more	97

b. (Here in your household) how many pigs do you have?

0.	None	321
1.	One	2
2.	Two	2
3.	3 or more	1
—	No Answer	7

[235] c. (Here in your household) how many chickens do you have?

4.	None	35
5.	1 to 2	7
6.	3 to 4	17
7.	5 to 9	31
8.	10 or more	243

d. (Here in your household) how many ducks do you have?

0.	None	208
1.	1 to 2	9
2.	3 to 4	16
3.	5 to 9	58
4.	10 or more	42